करोड़ रुपए की राशि इस आपदा से निपटने के लिए प्रदान की जाए । धन्यवाद ।

डा० जिनेन्द्र कुमार जैन (मध्य प्रदेश) : मैडम, मैं अपने को इस स्पैशल मैंशन से एसोसिऐट करता हूं ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): The House stands adjourned for lunch for one hour.

The House then adjourned for lunch at thirty-four minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at thirty-three minutes past two of the clock

[The Vice-Chairman (Shri Shankar Dayal Singh) in the Chair]

THE BANKING REGULATION (AMENDMENT BILL, 1991—Contd.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SAHU (Orissa): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the Banking Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1991 is a very simple Bill. The Bill seeks to change the accounting year of co-operative banks. Now the accounting period for the co-operative banks is going to be April 1st to March 31st. There is no room for debate here. But I would like ot have clarifications on a few things from the hon. Minister. The Banking Regulation Act was passed in 1949. The Act has been amended time and again whenever there has been a change in the banking structure and pattern. The Act was also amended so as to facilitate the weaker sections and the priority sectors. Today we are passing through a critical stage. We are now considering inging about certain reforms in the anking structure so that it becomes more competitive. This has become more significant in the light of the recommendations made by the Narasimham committee and also the statement of the Finance Minister during the Budget session. The Committee has gone into details of rationalising the banking structure and bringing about competitiveness in the system. Now, I want to talk about the rural sector and the co-operatives.

In this connection, there has been a report in the *Financial Express* and the *Sunday* that the RRBs would be reduced in number and that they would be merged with the commercial banks and that the co-operative banks should be abolished. It had a seething reaction among the people in the rural areas, in the urban areas in the priority sector. I may clearly say that whatever may be the World Bank recommendations and whatever may be the RBI guidelines, this country has folowed a policy of expansion of the branches of the bank in the rural areas with an emphasis on the subsidised rates of interest on loans to the poorer sections of the people who constitute the marginal farmers, small farmers, artisans etc. But the whole question is whether the RRBs should be abolished because they have bad debts. After, the loan was waived up to ten thousand in 1989, when a question was raised by an hon. Member in the Lok Sabha, the reply was that the amount in Waiver Scheme was Rs. 7813 crores and the Government paid only Rs. 3700 crores and it has been dictated by the political considerations of the Government that paved path for bad debts and non-recovery. Does it mean that we are on a sound footing? Another point is that the levy on the interest of the deposits should have been abolished so that the rural savings would have increased. Now the scenario is that when you go to the post offices in villages, they are not able to pay the money orders because the savings in the post offices are being withdrawn. The co-operatives are more in number spread all throughout the country. They are more than 1,000 banks. The urban co-operative banks which have been operating well. Now there is a demand that there must be a national co-operative bank. The Agriculture Minister, time and again, says that he is looking into the problems of the people's banks and the village banks. The Government also says that because of the critical situation in the structure of the banks, there is a fear and apprehension in the minds

[Shri Santosh Kumar Sahu]

of the people that the private banks will take over the nationalised banks. Why were the nationalised banks started? It was started because earlier most of the banks were situated in the metropolitan cities and in order to extend them to the rural areas, the banks were nationalised. The agricultural sector is suffering a lot in the country. We must look into the entire situation prevailing in the country. We must provide loans to the marginal, and small farmers, small traders and tiny sectors without which the country would go into darkness. I appeal through you to the Government and the hon. Finance Minister that they must go into the entire gamut of these issues before taking a final decision. Though I have said that it is a simple Bill, I would like to point out that in 1988 there was an amendment and the financial year ending for the commercial banks was March 31st and for that of co-operative banks, it was June 30th. Within two years, why there is a change? It was fixed for income tax and other purposes. Let us say for a simile, that a forester has to hammer a tree for sampling and see whether it is mature or not; otherwise he cannot say that all the trees will be of the same size. As honourable Members are aware, rural banks and cooperative banks are concerned with the agricultural sector. Agriculture depends upon seasonal operations. Natural calamities play havoc with agriculturists. So agriculturists must have special rules. In the more developed countries of the World, in Europe, in America, they are paying heavy subsidies to agriculturists.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH): Kindly conclude.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SAHU: I just need two minutes. The International Monetary Fund and the World Bank are dictating terms to us. You go into the history of American culture. You go into the history of European agriculture. They are giving subsidy to agricuture. They are giving better terms to agricultural operations. But here they advising for privatisation, for libera tion, in India. (*Time-bell rings*).

Lastly, the enhanced interest r are being agitated against by the operatives. Tax deduction at source interest is being agitated against. Sa savings people keep their money in ba so that they can depend upon it emergencies, for children's education, marriages, for a comfortable and se life after retirement. Now if you them at source, many small sav people will be affected. They will longer be investing their monies banks. Banks will not have any dep hereafter. There will be no savings which is a source of capital for national revenue. Our national reve will, therefore, dwindle. I, theref appeal to the honourable Finance Mi ter to listen to the voice of the operative banks, of the rural banks. T are demanding that savings in the r sector up to a point should not taxed. Only higher level people sho be taxed. It has always been policy of the Government not to bur the lower income group people. poorer sections, the weaker sections. small people of the agricultural sec must not be burdened. They must suitably given relief. A policy must declared by the Government that t will not be left at the mercy of financial institutions. Who gives guidelines to the banking sector? W tells them that the rates of inte should be this and this? It is the serve Bank of India or NABARD. A who tells the Reserve Bank how it sho fix the interest rates? It is the Fina Ministry of the Government of Ind For forty years banks have been gi different guidelines, they have been t how they should have different rates interest....

SHRI JAGESH DESAI (Maharasht Mr. Sahu, the chairman of an urban ba told me that their bank wanted to give loan to a student for studies and there a the Reserve Bank said "No, you can give any loan at a lesser rate of interes If this is the policy for giving loans

students for studiets, for sick persons and other needy and deserving people...

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SAHU: You are only complementing my ideas. How unrealistic are these rules which are imposed from the top! I strongly demand that there must be a national cooperative bank to consider the problems of the weaker sections, the agricultural sector, the rural sector, to help the small and marginal farmers, the people of the tiny sector. If you tax the interest of the small savings people who have saved their hard-earned money for a future emergency, what will happen? You have seen what has already happened. Gold prices have increased. People have started buying gold and land instead of saving their earnings in banks. They are preferring to invest in gold and land. They are no longer interested in putting their money in banks. If we could take a political decision, if we could show our political will and say that loans up to Rs. 10,000 would be waived, why can we not show, that political will and take a political decision that the loan so believed is given to the banks? Why should the poor people suffer for the fault of the Government? (*Interruption*) It was 3700 crores at all time in 1990 and now it is around 7000 crores. It is for the Government to give the direction. If the Government wants to achieve social aims and social objectives, then it must compensate the smaller sector. It is no use having political democracy if we do not have economic democracy. If our country is to survive and sustain, we must have economic democracy in the cooperative sector. Why do you neglect that? Now, throughout the world it is accepted that when we make a rule we also stick to that. The Reserve Bank has given the guidelines.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH): That is all right. Now, Mr. Sivaji.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SAHU: With these words, Sir, I support the Bill and I hope that the points I have made would be taken into account. Thank you, Sir.

DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, there is nothing either to support or oppose in this Bill because it is a small Bill with a limited purpose, the purpose being changing the accounting year in relation to the co-operative banks. I would have been happier if the accounting year corresponds with the harvesting season of the farmers since the farmers can clear their debts.

Sir, it is a fact that in several States, elections to the co-operative banks are not held for decades togeher and this gives scope to the State Governments to run the co-operative banks as they like. Thus the purpose of the co-operative system has been defeated in several States. So, I would request the Government to take note of this and see that elections are held at regular intervals as prescribed under the law.

Sir, it is a fact that the co-operative banks are governed by the NABARD. At the same time, the NABARD, while implementing the debt relief scheme, does not act in tune with the orders of the Reserve Bank of India nor is it obeying the orders of the Government of India in relation to the implementation of the ADRS Orders of 1990 and there are shortcomings so far as the implementation of these orders is concerned. Again, there are disparities, so far as the implementation of the scheme is concerned, between the nationalised banks and the co-operative banks in Andhra Pradesh and several farmers who are members of the co-operatives are yet to get relief under this scheme.

Sir, the banking system is at the stage of collapse now. A Committee was appointed by the Government of India, headed by one Mr. Narasimham. The Committee has not submitted its Report to Parliament nor has it officially been released. But, day in and day out, there are news items in the newspapers and economic journals like the "Financial Express", "Economic Times", etc. and several other newspapers are publishing the contents of the Report of the Narasimham Committee. I would like to advise the Government to see

[Dr. Yelamanchili Sivajii]

that the Report is not leaked out and, if it is being leaked out, then at least it should be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM (Andhra Pradesh): At least the Government can lay it on the Table of the House so that it is open for discussion in Parliament.

DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: It should be placed on the Table of the House so that it can be discussed in Parliament.

Then, the SLR or CCR is 63 per cent or more than that in several banks and the banks are not in a position to lend money to the borrowers and, more so, to the small borowers. I would request the Government to see that these ratios may be reduced so that more money may be at the disposal of the banks for disbursement among the small borrowers.

As far as the TDS, that is, Tax Deducted at Source, is concerned, it is a foolish thing on the part of the Government to have incorporated a new provision in the recent Budget levying income-tax on the interest on term deposits. The provision is that whoever gets Rs. 2,500 or more on his term deposit is liable to a cut by the Income-Tax Department. Under section 80L, every depositor, whether it is Mr. Tata or Mr Birla, is liable to get exemption on interest up to Rs. 7,500/-. When one is eligible to get exemption from tax up to Rs. 7,500/-, what is the point in or rationale behind imposing a cut by way of tax on small depositors who gets an interest of Rs. 2,500/- only? This is a point to be noted by the Government. Then, Sir, it is a fact that all the banks are offering cash credit or overdraft facilities to all traders as well as industrialists. I would like to know from the Government why this facility is not extended to the small agriculturists. I would like to suggest that it is time that the cash credit system, whether in the co-operative banks or commercial banks or Regional Rural Banks, was incorporated as far as the farmers are concerned on par with traders and industrialists so that they also benefit by this system.

There is a Committee known as the Marathe Committee as far as the co-operative banks are concerned. But the recommendations of the Marathe Committee are yet to be implemented by the Committee. I would request that the recommendations of the Marathe Committee should be implemented early and in full.

Sir, in the banking sector, in the name of sickness, a big slice of money is being eaten away by the industrialists and there is no mechanism at the disposal of the banks to recover the loans that are extended to the big monopoly houses who take money in the name of sickness and the standing counsels are colluding with the borrowers and the banks get stuck up in the legal battles. I would request the Government to devise a mechanism, by appointing either a court or some legal body, to see that the standing counsel do not collude with the borrowers and the money lent is recovered early. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH): Now, Mr. Bagrodia. Only three minutes.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA (Rajasthan): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me three minutes to speak on this subject. I do rise to support the Bill, because this is a very simple Bill, which is an administrative need. I am not going to dwell much on this. Banking is a necessity for the economy of the country, particularly with the increase in terrorism all over the world, and particularly in India also Sir, banking institutions have become eve more important when transactions can be held without changing real cash. This also helps in avoiding transactions in unaccounted funds. So banking is well established. It is a necessity for the development of the economy of any country.

Sir, Madam Indira Gandhi, when she nationalised banks in 1970, about 22 years ago, in 1969-70, it was a very good decision. It really helped. I can tell you, with my personal experience, that it was impossible for a small borrower even to get a lakh of rupees because all the money was in the hands of a few in the country and only they were getting the benefits because of the deposits which were coming in banks. But with the passage of time, nationalised banks have become a liability to the country. It is not the policy of nationalisation which is a liabiilty. It is the way it is being handled. The people who are working with it are utilizing it because there is no accountability. If you go into the details, Sir, it is absolutely impossible to get any service whatsoever from the banking institutions today. When we talk of bad loans, when we talk about not making any efforts to recover the loans, we find that in fact the bankers are not interested to recover the loans. And when the last Government came which lasted for a short time they decided that when banks are not recovering the loans why not waive loans? In the process, Sir, we visited a number of institutions of the country recently. Our committee went there. We talked to them. We got the feed-back that waiver of loans has not really helped the farmers or the poor people at all. We went to villages and even there we got the feed-back that it has not helped them, because once it has been waived for some, others for whom it has not been waived have not paid. They are not paying, thinking that when it has been waived in their case, some time it will be waived for them also. When there is no money coming back, how do they pay back? So there is no money for them to pay back. After all, it is a kind of commodity for the banking institutions. Whatever they pay it must come back with interest.

Sir, I will now go point by point. About deposits I want to tell the hon. Minister and I want to put it on record in this House, Sir, that if it is properly recorded only for rupee deposits—if you consider rupee and NRI deposits, probably he is right — but if you consider only rupee deposits, there is no increase. But if there is a partial increase of 1 per cent, 2 per cent or 3 per cent, that is not enough. Sir, in any case, the volume of work with banks has increased so much that their efficiency in other walks of their activity has considerably gone down because they say that now they have become income-tax officers to collect revenue for the Government.

Sir, in many banks, safe deposit lockers are not available. If they are available, they are not given to the needy. They are given against deposits of Rs. 10,000 and above. This practice must be stopped. This practice is a great disservice to the society.

Sir, CDMs should be appointed who were bankers. One who knows the job should be appointed in that position in the organization.

Madam Gandhi had mentioned once in her time that, this personal guarantee is a superflous thing. Bankers are insisting for personal guarantee even if they know that they cannot invoke it. This is an unnecessary regulation because it creates more tension. (*Time Bell rings*).

Sir, I won't try to say that de-nationalisation is a solution. I do not say that the public sector or private sector is a solution. I only say that the only solution for banking service is the efficient sector. They must see how to make it efficient. When it is an efficient sector, it also does not mean that they should not look after the interests of the small borrowers like the farmers or even the small traders. That exercise, that effort must continue at all times.

Sir, yesterday, Gurudas Das Guptaji has mentioned that the foreign banks are charging higher rates. I say, even if they are charging higher rates, they are getting business. This point has to be understood. I am not trying to support the foreign banks at all. On the other hand I insist that all RBI guidelines must be adhered to by the foreing banks. There is no reason for not going that. But we must learn a lesson that if they can charge higher rates and still

[Shri Santosh Bagrodia]

can have customers that only shows that better and more efficient services are being rendered. We must bring noval ideas like 24 hours working and portfolio management.

Finally Sir, the Narasimham Committee Report is getting leakages. It is coming in the newspapers every day. If that is so, that only creates more suspicion in the minds of the public. Why not we publish it? What is the great secrecy about it when the economy is opening up? I do not find any reason why this kind of secrecy should be maintained. And we must not behave like 'kua mandook'.

Talking about the foreign banks again, Sir, it is said that 200 branches are being opened. I say, let there be thousands of branches. When we are going to have international competition, let them be there. But we want that the law of the land must prevail. Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister how far the Ministry is going to introduce normal competition in banking by allowing more people to start new banks also. If these banks are not able to handle or they are stopped by saying 'no more branches', let anybody else start the new branches. We want that the banking should go to the rural people. When we talk about rural banking, I would like to point out that when we go to the villages, we find that there are no banks. All right. But we must introduce one thing, I will insist that in any industry which is having more than 1,000 people, there should be an extension counter. It should be a must and all payments to the workers should be made through the bank only. This will help in the social cause in a big way. On the first of every month, when the payment is made, all the money goes in the consumption of liquor. If this is there this will introduce some kind of financial discipline. And they will also be happy by earning money through interest. So, I request the hon. Minister to think of it.

Before I conclude, Sir, I want to point out that the worst problem with the Indian banks is that their balance-sheets and loss and profit accounts do not reveal the true financial picture. The major culprit is the Banking Regulation Act which permits the banks to keep bad and doubtful debts and the market value of the Government securities confidential. There are no uniform accounting norms for banks to follow while preparing their balance-sheets, leading to the presentation of tilor-made accounting data to suit pre-determined objectives. The RBI has estimated that the bad debts of the Indian banks exceed Rs. 1,10,000 crores. I would request the hon. Minister to look into all these factors.

With these words, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH): Now, I request the Minister...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY (Pondicherry): Sir, my name is there.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH): Mr. Narayanasamy, your name is here. There are three names. One is your name, and two are from this side. You are taking part in the next discussion also. So, I request you... I

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, I will make only one point and conclude.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH): All right.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. Sir, I am on a very important point that the people nowadays started losing faith in the Indian banking system. The reasons are manifold. In spite of the deposits amounting to Rs. 200,000 crores in the nationalised banks, the profits which are earned by the banks are minimal. The growing proportion is the frauds in the banks, the frauds committed by the banking officials. If you remember right, Sir, more than Rs. 245 crores of frauds have been detected so far in 745 cases. This is only with regard to the

3.00 P.M

cases which have been detected. But when we go into other aspects, we find that there are cases which are pending investigation and if we compare these figures, we find that the bank frauds are continuing. It is at various levels; it is at the bank level; it is at the higher level and at the same time it is at the court level. But who is the loser in that process? It is only the general public which is losing money due to these frauds. Even Even if a person is caught red-handed indulging in a bank fraud, it takes years to investigate into the matter and bring that person to book. his way, public money is being eaten away by the dishonest officers.

Another peculiar type of fraud that we find in this sector is with regard to advancing loans. This aspect is not very much known to the people. When a big industrialist goes to the bank for the purpose of getting loan, he is able to get it within a matter of days. But if a person who wants to start a small industry, goes to the bank for the purpose of getting loan, he is not able to even meet the bank officers. The reason is that these bank officers are able to extract commissions from the big businessmen but a small person who is a genuine, a forthright and an honest citizen, cannot get this faciilty because he is not able to pay huge commissions there. Even a farmer or a poor person who would require loan against pledge of jewellery with the bank, is not able to avail of this facility. He is not even able to meet the manager of the bank. It is only the rich persons who are able to get this facility. In spite of nationalisation of banks which was brought about at the instance of our great leader, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the bank officials are totally indifferent to the poor people. A man may go to a bank in his torn clothes and he does not get any response from the bank, just because he is a poor person. The man may even be thrown out. I have seen with my own eyes in various banks such treatment being meted out to poor persons. But if a big industrialists goes, he talks to the manager and gets his work done immediately, just because he gives commission to the bank officials. Therefore, this banking system requires a review. The reason is that this system does not come under the scrutiny of Parliament. My submission is that they should be brought under the purview of a Parliamentary Committee. A Joint Committee of Parliament may go into the system, into the kind of frauds being committed. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to concede to my request so that a better system could be evolved. With these words, I conclude.

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : सर, बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 जो लोक सभा में पारित हुआ है और राज्य सभा में हमारे सम्मानीय सदस्यों ने इस पर चर्चा की है, यह सिम्पल बिल है । 1961 में आयकर अधिनियम में संशोधन हुआ, उसी तरह से कमर्शियल बैंक और फाइनेंशल इंस्टिट्यूशन का 1988 में हुआ । कुछ राज्यों ने भी इसमें आर० बी० आई० से कन्सल्टेशन की । जैसा कि मेहता जी ने कहा कि इसमें 42 बैंक्स की क्या स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से सहमति ली गई है, अथवा नहीं ली गई है, तो बताना चाहूंगा कि कई राज्यों से यहां पर सजेशंस भी आए और अपने आप स्टेट में भी जो परिवर्तन उन्होंने किया है, जैसा कि कर्नाटक, मध्य प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, पश्चिमी बंगाल, असम, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश, तमिलनाडु, पांडिचेरी, बिहार तथा गोवा । उसके बाद कुछ राज्य की सरकारों ने आर०बी०आई० से भी कन्सल्टेशन किया कि फाइनेंशल यिअर अप्रैल टु मार्च और जैसा कि यदि कोआपरेटिव बैंक का साल भी दो बार होता है, जुलाई टु जून, तो इसमें यूनिफार्मिटी लाने के लिए सिंपल सा यह बिल है कि इसमें एकरूपता होनी चाहिए ताकि इसमें हमारे जो इन्कम-टैक्स अधिनियम है, उसके तहत हमारा साल का जो लेखा-जोखा है, इसमें एकरूपता आए ।

इसके साथ ही साथ माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने सजेशन भी दिये हैं । जैसा कि

[श्री दलबीर सिंह]

हमारे लर्नेड दादा कुलकर्णी जी ने कहा है कि मैं वांबर्ल नहीं पूछना चाहूंगा, मैं लिखित में मंत्री जी को अपने सजेशन दूंगा और लिखित में ही उत्तर चाहता हूं। तो मैं उसका वैल्कम करता हूं कि वह अपने सजेशन लिख कर दें। मैं यह मानता हूं कि बैंकों की जो नेशनलाइजेशन के पहले 1969 और 1970 में जो बैंकों की संख्या थी, वह बहुत कम थी।

उसके बाद, नेशनलाईजेशन के बाद इनकी संख्या बढ़ी और हम यह भी महसूस करते हैं कि बैंकों के कामों में कुछ गिरावट आई है इसको हम भी महसूस करते हैं। सम्माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने भी इसी सदन में, इसी तरह की बात कही है, लेकिन जहां तक इसके सुधार की बात है, अब जैसा कि 1976 में नरसिम्हम कमेटी ने आर०आर०बीज० के लिए, रिजनल रूरल बैंक्स का जो कंसैप्ट था उसमें सर, छोटे से छोटे गांव जहां तक तालुकात आबादी का है तो 11 हजार से लेकर 17 हजार तक की आबादी में भी बैंक की शाखाएं हैं। हमारा काम बड़ा है। ऐसा नहीं है कि काम नहीं बढ़ा है। इसके साथ-साथ माननीय सदस्यों को यह भी मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि बहुत से सांसदों ने ही कहा कि जब नरसिम्हम कमेटी की रिपोर्ट अभी 20-11-91 को आ गई है तो उसे सदन के पटल पर क्यों नहीं रखा गया। हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने फ्लोर आफ् दी हाउस में भी कहा है कि रिपोर्ट आई है, रेकमेंडेशंज आई हैं पर वे अभी अंडर कंसिडरेशन है। उस में कोई छिपाने की बात नहीं होगी। उस पर विचार चल रहा है। इसके साथ-साथ, जहां तक सवाल टी०डी०एस० का है, उसमें भी बहुत से लोगों ने कहा है कि बैंकों में जमा राशि पर यह टी०डी०एस० बहुत व्यवधान डाल रहा है। आज भी जो हमारी पार्लियामेंटरी पार्टी की बैठक हुई थी, उसमें भी सम्माननीय सदस्यों ने यह प्रश्न उठाया था। उसके बाद माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने भी कहा है कि इसको भी हम देखेंगे, इस पर हम भी विचार करेंगे। क्योंकि यह योजना अभी पहली अक्तूबर से शुरू हुई है और अभी हम खुद, हमारा जो बैंकिंग डिवीजन है, देख रहे हैं कि इसमें कितना बैंकों से पैसा निकाला जा चुका है। आप की तरह हम भी नहीं चाहते हैं कि बैंकिंग सैक्टर कोलैप्स हो जाए तो ऐसी कुछ हमारी भावनाएं इस पर नहीं हैं। साहू जी का जो अभी प्रश्न था, उस पर मैं ज्यादा तो नहीं कहूंगा, लेकिन हमारी यही कोशिश है कि बैंकों की संख्या हमारी बहुत ज्यादा है, गांव-गांव में हमारे बैंक्स हैं। जहां तक कोआपरेटिव बैंक का सवाल है, कोआपरेटिव बैंक की संख्या 28 है, इनकी ब्रांचेज 634 हैं। इसी तरह से हमारे भी आंकड़े हैं नेशनलाईजेशन के पहले के और अब के, तो अब बहुत ज्यादा इनकी संख्या है। मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूं कि जैसा बागड़ोदिया जी ने भी कहा कि असल में हमारी फाइनाशल स्थिति नाजुक है। इस के बावजूद भी सम्माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने, वित्त मंत्री ने, जो किसानों के लिए कर्जा राइट आफ् की घोषणा की गई थी तो इसमें केन्द्र सरकार का खर्चा कुल मिला कर लगभग 8,000 करोड़ रुपया आता है। उसमें से इसी 1991-92 में 1,500 करोड़ रखा गया। लगभग ढाई हजार करोड़ इसमें दिया जा चुका है। हम किसानों के लिए भी बहुत चिंतित हैं। जहां तक स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज की बात है उसमें ऐसा नहीं है कि हम बड़े हाउसेज को ही मदद देना चाहते हैं। ऐसा हमारा मंतव्य नहीं है। राष्ट्रीयकरण के पीछे स्व० इंदिरा जी का यही मकसद था और यही कार्यक्रम था कि बैंक डाउन-ट्रोडन पोपुल्ज तक पहुंचे। लेकिन इसके पहले खुद आप और हम यह महसूस करते हैं कि खास कर गांवों में, देहातों में लोग जहां बैंक का भवन होता, नेशनलाईजेशन से पहले उसमें लोग जाने से घबराते थे कि यहां पर खजाना रखा हुआ है, बैंक रखा हुआ है। लोगों की उस तरफ जाने की हिम्मत नहीं होती थी, लेकिन अब लोग वहां पर पहुंचने लगे हैं। जहां तक सवाल यह है कि जैसा हमारे सम्मानित जोगी जी ने भी कहा है, डी०आर०आई० के अंतर्गत बैंकों से पैसा नहीं मिलता है,

इसमें राज्य शासन का भी कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि वह अपने बिलों पावर्टी लाईन जो किसान हैं, उनकी रिपोर्ट बनाएं और वहां इंडस्ट्रीज़ डिपार्टमेंट हैं वहां तक अपने सारे प्रोपोज़ल्ज़ लाएं । बैंकिंग इंस्टीट्यूशंज नहीं कहतीं कि गरीबों को हम पैसा नहीं देंगे लेकिन इसमें राज्यों का भी बहुत बडा दायित्व है कि वह अपने प्रोजेक्ट्स जो वहां के वीकर सैक्शंज हैं उसकी सारी रिपोर्ट वह बनाकर लायें । ऐसा नहीं है कि हम किसी को इग्नोर कर रहे हैं । बहुत से सजेशंज हैं उनको मैंने नोट किया है । तो सम्माननीय सांसदों से मेरा यही निवेदन है और ज़हां तक सवाल जैसा शिवाजी ने कहा कि सी० आर० आर० और एस० एल० आर० में भी कंसिड्रेशन करना चाहिए । यह मुद्दा भी आर० बी० आई० के विचराधीन है । मैं यहा इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा और इन्हीं शब्दों क साथ माननीय सदस्यों से मेरी यह गुजारिश है , यही निवेदन है कि यह बैंकिंग रेगुलेशंज एक्ट जो है इसे यूनैनिमस्ती पास किया जाए । . . . (**व्यवधान**)

श्री संघ प्रिय गौतम (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे तीन महत्वपूर्ण सवाल हैं ।

श्री दलबीर सिंह : गौतम जी, आपने जो कहा था, मैं उसका उत्तर दे रहा हूं । आपने कहा कि बैंकों में आदिवासी-हिरजनों की जो यूनियंस है, उनकी सुनवायी नहीं होती है । ऐसा नहीं है कि हम उनको इग्नोर करते हैं । ऐसा कोई डिस्क्रिमिनेशन नही है । हमारी इस तरह की भावना नहीं है । इसमें शैडयूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइवज की जो यूनियंज हैं, उनकी भी बराबर सुनवायी होगी और हम इसमें बराबर सुनवायी करेंगे ।

SHRI SANGH PRIYA GAUTAM: That is not my question. I have categorically asked: (1) that there had been complaints from the unions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes that these unions are not being recognised, (2) there is another complaint that the Scheduled Caste employees are not posted on allowance posts (3) all applications asking for loans at the lower level are not recommended and forwarded to the lead bank.

श्री दलबीर सिंह : सर, जहां तक पहला प्रश्न है, एस०सी०/एस०टी० की यूनियन बराबर यहां मुझसे मिली है और हम लेबर मिनिस्ट्री से भी कसल्ट कर रहे हैं । सही होने पर हम उन्हें, रजिस्टर भी करवायेंगे । दूसरी चीज जहां तक आपका सावल है कि इनकी कम्प्लेंट्स नहीं सुनी जा रही है, ऐसा नहीं है । और अगर कोई स्पैसिफिक कम्प्लेंट आप लायें, अगर वह जैनुइन होती है तो हम स्ट्रिक्ट एक्शन लेंगे उसमें चाहे बडे-से-बडा अधिकारी क्यों न हो । मैं आपसे यह वादा करता हूं और आप सभी से निवेदन करता हूं कि यह बिल यूनैनिमसेली पास हो ।

SHRI T. A. MOHAMMED SAQHY (Tamilnadu): What about the elections to be held for the cooperative banks for which a mention has been made by my learned friend here? Mr. Vice-Chairman, elections were held after 13 years, by DMK Government, which the AIADMK Govt. disolved undemocratically. ,

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: Cooperative banks is a State subject, not a Central subject.

SHRI M. VINCENT (Tamilnadu): DMK conducted fraudulent elections. We are going to hold elections.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH): Now I will put the motion.

The question is:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH): We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: Sir, I move, "That the Bill be passed."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

श्री एन० के० पी० साल्वे (महाराष्ट्रा) : मान्यवर, मेरी आपसे विनती है कि कालिंग अटेंशन मोशन का डिस्कसन परसों से पड़ा हुआ है, कृपया इसे ले लें । दरअसल में क्वेश्चन अवर के बाद इसे लेना चाहिए था, कम-से-कम अब ले लें तो आपकी बड़ी मेहरबानी होगी इनायत होगी ।

श्रीमती कमला सिन्हा (बिहार) : मैडम, हरिजन महिला वाले विषय को ले लें । मेरे ख्याल से इसमें 5–10 मिनिट लगेंगे ।

श्री सन्तोष बागड़ोदिया (राजस्थान) : सर, मैं एक महत्वपूर्ण बात पाइंट आउट करना चाहता हूं । एक महिला का वह भी एक हरिजन महिला के बारे में कल एक स्टेटमैन्ट आया था । वह टेक-अप नहीं हुआ है टेरैरिज्म भी इम्पोर्टेंट है, यह मैं जाता हूं, लेकिन पहले उसे ले लें । उसमें 10–15 मिनिट लगेंगे ।

श्री एन० के० पी० साल्वे : वह 10–15 मिनिट में होगा नहीं ।

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय (उत्तर प्रदेश): मान्यवर, जो बिजनेस लिस्ट है, उस पर चला जाये ।

श्री सन्तोष बागड़ोदिया : सर, यह एक हरिजन महिला का सवाल है ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह): ठीक है, बैठिए । मैं समझता हू दोनों बातें सदन के सामने हैं और दोनों ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय हैं, लेकिन सभी दलों के कुछ नेताओं से बातचीत हुई है और उसमें यह बात उभरकर आयी है कि आतंकवाद पर डिस्कसन पहले ले लिया जाय । यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात है, इसलिए मैं इसकी शुरुआत करवाता हूं ? Therefore, now I would first invite Shri N. K. P. Salve to start.

श्री संतोष बागड़ोदिया : सर, आप एक टाइम फिक्स कर दें, पांच बजे ले लें या साढ़े चार बजे ले लें और आज ही फिनिश कर लें । आज वह ले लें, फिर कल तक कंटीन्यू करें, हमें कोई आबजेक्शन नहीं है ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH): What is the opinion of....

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Let it start...(*Interruptions*)... This cannot be finished today.

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : यह आज खतम तो होगा नहीं...(**व्यवधान**)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH): You are right. Up to that time we will discuss this matter and then take up the clarifications....(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA: It will take hardly 10 to 15 minutes.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: What time exactly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB): It was agreed in the morning that this will be the priority item—first. I am here for clarifications any time ... (*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH): Tomorrow. I think so.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Not today?

[Shri N. K. P. Salve]

The time has come now when we should make suggestions for operation on the bladder.

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Meghalaya): Remove the bladder.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Is it possible for us still to keep sitting on the fence or is it time when the House should accept that now it is time that we need to deal with it not only firmly and decisively but desperately? If there isn't any further time left for us to wait and watch and to keep dragging our feet, then, some of the suggestions which I am making, I would want to hon. Members, even if they are very extreme, to consider seriously and also consider serious whether it is still possible for us to take half-hearted or mild approaches.

Let us look back, Sir. If you want to see and find out remedial measures, I would like to look back objectively to determine where we have failed. All these years we have been sitting and watching. Why is it that we find ourselves in such a predicament? The first and foremost reason I find, Sir, is that the government here and the governments in the States have been adopting a policy of drift. It is our ethos under the system in which we are working that we are not very been to take strong measures, unpopular measures, unsavoury measures. When the trouble starts, instead of nipping it in the bud, we just drift along in the pious hope that the time will take care of the situation and that the things would be all right in due course.

Time is a great healer, Sir, for many a malaise. But time has never healed illegal lawlessnes, terrorism and subversive activities. Nowhere has it happened. It would not happen here. In fact, if one were to see the history of terrorism, one would find this. This was told to us when the Finance Commission went to Punjab. The Director-General of Police, Mr. Riberio, when he came to give evidence before us, said, "Sir, if you were to see and study the history of terrorism anywhere in the world, terrorism has never been solved, never been brought to an end, across the negotiation table." Not for a moment do I suggest that you must not negotiate. But kindly bear this in mind that by negotiation never has terorism come to an end. We were told, "Terrorism comes to an end only when terrorists feel if they do not come to the negotiating table, it will be highly unpreductive that it will be the end of terrorism, that it will be the end of the terrorists." Unless we are able to instil this kind of fear into their minds that what they are doing is counter-productive, what they are doing will cost them their lives, that it will cost them very heavily they will never come to the negotiating table. By your invitation they are never ever going to come to the negotiating table. That is why because of our approach, because of our attitude and because of our system their attitude is like this. The entire democratic process in the country appears to be becoming extremely permissive, appears to be becoming extremely licentious. We are fallig back upon all our rights to abuse them to the maximum possible extent we can. We don't realise that this system, which we have given to ourselves, a noble Constitution which we have given to ourselves, is a double-edged weapon. History is replete with instances. Countries after countries after World War II gave them this great system of democracy, but democracy did not survive in those countries, because you need very mature heads and sensible and strong shoulders to be able to carry this blessing of democracy. Once you try to tinker with it and tinker with it dangerously or if you abuse and abuse it very easily, possibly you lose the system, you lose the right to vote. Are we not really coming to such a situation where we feel that under this system we are unable to cope up with lawlessness, we are unable to cope up with subversive activities, we are unable to cope up with fundamentalism, we are unable to cope up with communalism and we are unable to cope up with divisive forces. There is another difficulty with us. We have shown too much concern about the